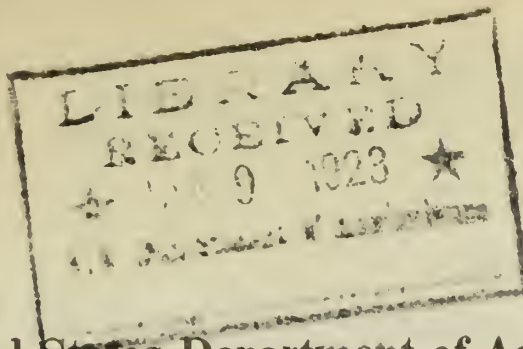


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## United States Department of Agriculture.

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS. BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS IN ALASKA.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by that portion of the act of May 31, 1920, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921" (41 Stat. 694, at pp. 716-717), conferring upon the Secretary of Agriculture the powers and duties theretofore conferred upon the Secretary of Commerce by law, proclamations, or Executive orders, with respect to any mink, marten, beaver, land otter, muskrat, fox, wolf, wolverene, weasel, or other land fur-bearing animal in Alaska, the regulations for the protection of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska, effective September 1, 1921, are amended effective December 16, 1922, by the addition of a regulation numbered 12, as follows:

##### REGULATION 12.—BLUE FOXES.

The killing of blue foxes is prohibited at all times in district 1 except on the Aleutian Islands, and on the mainland in district 2 south of the sixty-second parallel: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the owners, lessees, or permittees of islands or lands used and maintained as fur farms for the propagation of blue foxes or the duly authorized agents of such owners, lessees, or permittees from killing blue foxes owned, propagated, or stocked by them in district 1 from December 1 to February 28, both dates inclusive, and in district 2 south of the sixty-second parallel from December 1 to March 15, both dates inclusive.

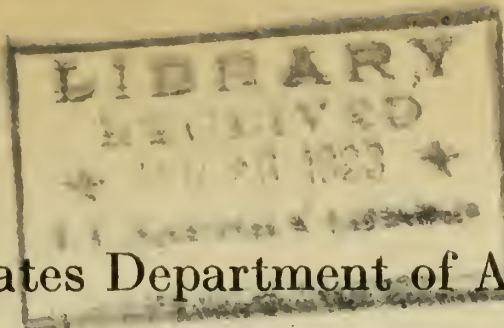
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the United States Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the city of Washington this 15th day of December, 1922.

[SEAL.]

C. W. PUGSLEY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*







# United States Department of Agriculture.

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS IN ALASKA.

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#### REGULATION 12.—BLUE FOXES.

The killing of blue foxes is prohibited at all times in district 1, except on the Aleutian Islands, and in district 2 south of the sixty-second parallel: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the owners, lessees, or permittees of islands or lands used and maintained as fur farms for the propagation of blue foxes or the duly authorized agents of such owners, lessees, or permittees from killing blue foxes owned, propagated, or stocked by them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the United States Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington this 9th day of January, 1923.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

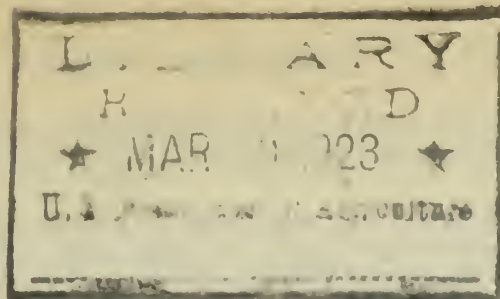
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE  
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## United States Department of Agriculture.

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES IN ALASKA.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 102; Compiled Laws of Alaska, sec. 331) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes,' approved June 7, 1902," the following regulations for the protection of game in Alaska are made and published, to take effect April 1, 1923:

##### REGULATION 1.—OPEN SEASONS FOR BIG GAME.

The killing of deer in southeastern Alaska east of longitude 141° is hereby limited to deer having horns not less than 3 inches long, and the season for killing such deer is limited to the period from September 1 to November 15, both dates inclusive.

The killing of moose, caribou, and mountain sheep in Alaska north of latitude 62° is hereby limited to the period from August 20 to December 31, both dates inclusive.

The killing of mountain goats east of Cook Inlet and the Susitna River (except on the eastern part of the Kenai Peninsula, as specified in Regulation 9), and in southeastern Alaska east of longitude 141° is hereby limited to the period from August 20 to October 31, both dates inclusive.

##### REGULATION 2.—LIMITS.

The number of deer that may be killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska east of longitude 141° is hereby limited to three. The number of goats that may be killed by any one person during the open season is hereby limited to three.

##### REGULATION 3.—KILLING FEMALES AND YOUNG OF CERTAIN ANIMALS.

The killing of female mountain sheep, female deer, mountain-sheep lambs, mountain-goat kids, and fawns of deer and caribou south of the Arctic Circle is hereby prohibited.

##### REGULATION 4.—KILLING DEER ON KRUFZOF ISLAND AND WEST OF LONGITUDE 141°.

The killing of deer on Krufzof Island, west of Sitka, in southeastern Alaska, and in the territory west of longitude 141° is hereby prohibited until April 1, 1925.



**REGULATION 5.—SALE OF DEER MEAT IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA, AND POSSESSION OF DEER AND PARTS THEREOF KILLED IN CLOSE SEASON.**

The sale, directly or indirectly, of deer meat in southeastern Alaska east of longitude  $141^{\circ}$  is hereby prohibited; and no deer meat shall be procured for serving and served in any boarding house, café, cannery, eating house, hotel, mess house, or restaurant by the proprietor thereof or his agent, in southeastern Alaska east of longitude  $141^{\circ}$ , and no deer meat or caribou meat shall be received or served on board any steamer or other vessel in the waters of the south coast of Alaska between Unimak Pass and Dixon Entrance. Possession of deer, or any part thereof, killed in the close season, is prohibited, except possession thereof by natives, miners, and explorers in accordance with the exemptions contained in section 1 of the Alaska game law of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 102, Compiled Laws of Alaska, sec. 331).

**REGULATION 6.—SALE OF MEAT, CARCASSES OR PARTS THEREOF OF MOOSE, CARIBOU, MOUNTAIN SHEEP, AND MOUNTAIN GOATS IN PARTS OF SOUTHERN ALASKA.**

The sale, directly, or indirectly, of the meat, carcasses or parts thereof, of moose, caribou, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, in Alaska south of the summit of the Chugach or Coast Range Mountains, including all of the Kenai Peninsula and the Alaska Peninsula, and thence east to longitude  $141^{\circ}$ , and the shipping of the meat, carcasses or parts thereof, of said animals, for sale from Anchorage, Seward, or other points on the Kenai Peninsula or from points on the Alaska Peninsula, is hereby prohibited; and no meat, carcasses or parts thereof, of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

The meat of moose, caribou, mountain sheep, or mountain goats shall not be procured for serving and served in any boarding house, café, cannery, eating house, hotel, mess house, or restaurant by the proprietor thereof or his agent in Alaska south of the summit of the Chugach or Coast Range Mountains, including all of the Kenai Peninsula and the Alaska Peninsula, and thence east to longitude  $141^{\circ}$ .

**REGULATION 7.—HIRING HUNTERS.**

The hiring of any person, directly or indirectly, to kill or capture game birds or game animals for any boarding house, café, cannery, eating house, hotel, mess house, or restaurant in Alaska south of the Arctic Circle is hereby prohibited.

**REGULATION 8.—HUNTING DEER OR MOOSE WITH ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS.**

Hunting or killing deer or moose in southeastern Alaska with the aid of fires or with the use of jacklights, searchlights, or other artificial lights is prohibited.

**REGULATION 9.—KILLING MOUNTAIN SHEEP AND GOATS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA.**

The killing of mountain sheep and mountain goats in the eastern part of the Kenai Peninsula east of longitude  $150^{\circ}$  (the location of which is indicated by a north and south line passing through the Stalter Place on Kenai River) is hereby prohibited until April 1, 1925.

**REGULATION 10.—KILLING GAME AND BIRDS TO FEED DOGS AND FOXES.**

No game animal or game bird shall be killed, and no such animal or bird or the carcasses or parts thereof shall be sold, purchased, or procured for the purpose of feeding them to foxes or other fur-bearing animals in captivity or to dogs boarded for pay.

**REGULATION 11.—PREVENTING DESTRUCTION OF GAME BY DOGS.**

Killing or permitting the killing of moose, deer, caribou, mountain sheep, or mountain goats with dogs, permitting any of the said animals to be killed by dogs, or permitting dogs to hunt moose, deer, caribou, mountain sheep, or moun-



tain goats, in Alaska south of the Arctic Circle is hereby prohibited. On the Kenai Peninsula no dogs shall be allowed to run at large or, unless accompanied by or under the immediate control of their owners or custodians, shall be allowed outside the immediate vicinity of the towns of Hope, Kenai, Roosevelt, Seldovia, Seward, and Sunrise. For the purposes of this regulation the immediate vicinity of the towns shall be considered to mean 1 mile in any direction from the post office.

**REGULATION 12.—USE OF POISONS TO KILL PREDATORY ANIMALS.**

The use of strychnine or other poisons in killing predatory animals in Alaska is forbidden, except that poison may be used under official directions for the destruction of wolves and coyotes by game and fur wardens of the Department of Agriculture and by game wardens in the Territorial service.

On and after April 1, 1923, all regulations for the protection of game in Alaska made and published by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Alaska game law prior to the regulations hereby made and published, except the regulations of August 1, 1908, relating to the collection of specimens for scientific purposes and the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, and the export of specimens from Alaska, shall be and are hereby revoked.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture to  
[SEAL.] be affixed in the City of Washington this 3d day of March, 1923.

HENRY C. WALLACE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

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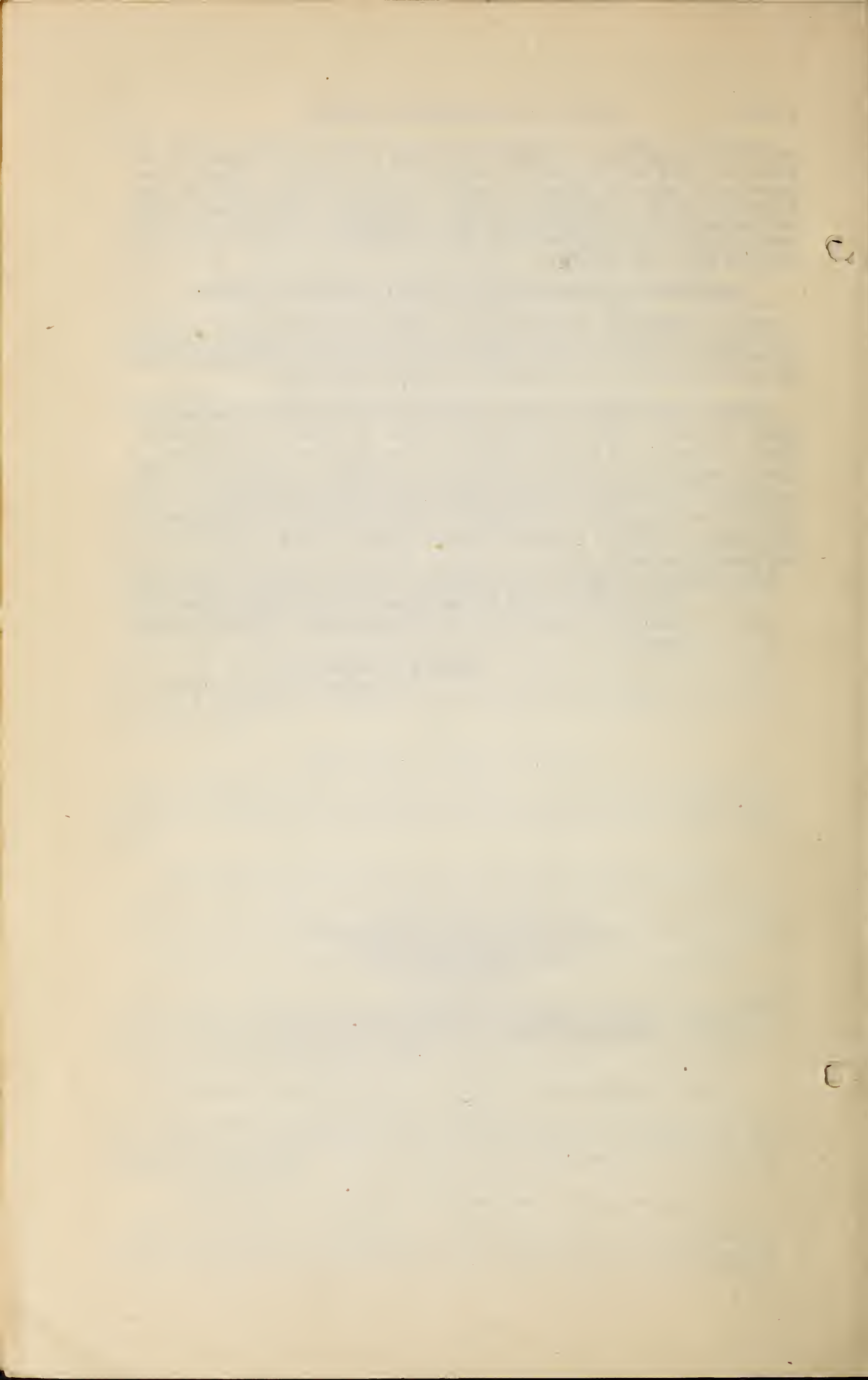
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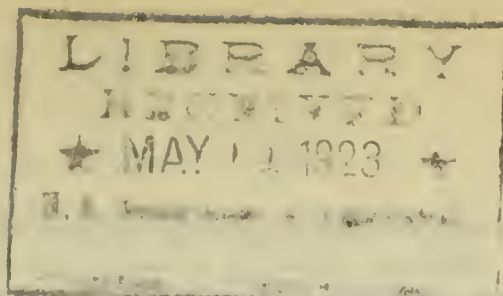
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## United States Department of Agriculture.

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF EGGS OF GAME BIRDS FOR PROPAGATION.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by paragraph 1569 of the tariff act of 1922 (42 Stat. 858, 927), which provides "That the importation of eggs of wild birds is prohibited, except eggs of game birds imported for propagating purposes under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and specimens imported for scientific collections," the following regulations governing the entry of eggs of game birds for propagating purposes are hereby prescribed, effective March 15, 1923:

##### REGULATION 1.—PERMITS.

Any person desiring to import eggs of game birds for propagating purposes shall first apply to the Secretary of Agriculture for a permit authorizing the importation. The application for such a permit shall state the name and address of the owner or consignee, the number of eggs of each species of game birds to be imported, port from which shipment is to be made, port of entry at which the eggs are to be landed, approximate date of their arrival, and that the eggs are to be imported for propagating purposes. The permit will be surrendered to the collector at the port of entry.

Permits will be issued free of charge upon receipt and approval of applications. They will be made out in the name of the owner or agent and will be void thirty (30) days after date set for the arrival of the shipment at the port of entry. To avoid delay at the customhouse, permits should be obtained and be in the hands of the collector of customs before arrival of shipments. If permits are not obtained shipments may be returned to the port of embarkation or to the collector of customs for destruction. Permits that have expired should be returned to the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.

##### REGULATION 2.—MARKING; EXAMINATION.

Any package in which eggs of game birds are imported shall have plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of the number and kinds of eggs contained therein. The eggs must be carefully packed in such manner that they can be readily inspected.

##### REGULATION 3.—KINDS OF EGGS ADMITTED.

Permits will be issued only for eggs of the following game birds:

Anatidae, commonly known as ducks, geese, and swans.

Limicolae, commonly known as shorebirds.

Rallidae, commonly known as rails and crakes.

Gallinae, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, pheasants, partridges, and quail.

Otididae, commonly known as bustards.

Tinamidae, commonly known as tinamous.

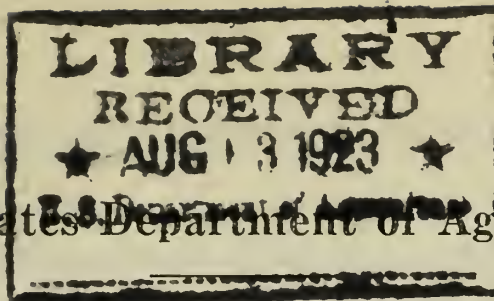


The department will withhold permits for any shipment in whole or in part or cancel permits already issued if investigation shows that the contents of the packages or the purposes of importations are not in accordance with the statements in the application.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the United States Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the city of Washington this 17th day of March, 1923.

[SEAL.]

C. W. PUGSLEY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*



United States Department of Agriculture.

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

### MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY, ACT, AND REGULATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT  
BRITAIN FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS IN THE  
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.<sup>2</sup>

[39 Stat., 1702.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the protection of migratory birds in the United States and Canada was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the sixteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

Whereas, Many species of birds in the course of their annual migrations traverse certain parts of the United States and the Dominion of Canada; and

Whereas, Many of these species are of great value as a source of food or in destroying insects which are injurious to forests and forage plants on the public domain, as well as to agricultural crops, in both the United States and Canada, but are nevertheless in danger of extermination through lack of adequate protection during the nesting season or while on their way to and from their breeding grounds;

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being desirous of saving from indiscriminate slaughter and of insuring the preservation of such migratory birds as are either useful to man or harm-

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<sup>1</sup> Including amendments of the regulations approved June 11, 1923.

<sup>2</sup> Signed at Washington August 16, 1916; ratification advised by the Senate August 29, ratified by the President September 1, and by Great Britain October 20; ratifications exchanged December 7; proclaimed December 8, 1916. Constitutionality of the treaty and act of July 3, 1918, sustained by the United States Supreme Court in a decision rendered April 19, 1920, in the case of the State of Missouri v. Ray P. Holland (252 U. S. 416); see also U. S. v. Lumpkin (276 Fed. 580).

Canada, by an act of Parliament approved August 29, 1917, gave full effect to this convention, and promulgated regulations thereunder May 11, 1918. The validity of the act of the Dominion Parliament was upheld by the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island in a decision (Michaelmas term, 1920) rendered in case of The King v. Russell C. Clark.



less, have resolved to adopt some uniform system of protection which shall effectively accomplish such objects and to the end of concluding a convention for this purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honorable Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice, G. C. V. O., K. C. M. G., etc., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and adopted the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Powers declare that the migratory birds included in the terms of this Convention shall be as follows:

1. Migratory Game Birds:

- (a) Anatidae or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.
- (b) Gruidae or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.
- (c) Rallidae or rails, including coots, gallinules and sora and other rails.
- (d) Limicolae or shorebirds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock and yellowlegs.
- (e) Columbidae or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

2. Migratory Insectivorous Birds: Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull bats, nut-hatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, wax-wings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

3. Other Migratory Nongame Birds: Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murre, petrels, puffins, shearwaters, and terns.

#### ARTICLE II.

The High Contracting Powers agree that, as an effective means of preserving migratory birds there shall be established the following close seasons during which no hunting shall be done except for scientific or propagating purposes under permits issued by proper authorities.

1. The close season on migratory game birds shall be between March 10 and September 1, except that the close season on the Limicolae or shorebirds in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and in those States of the United States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean which are situated wholly or in part north of Chesapeake Bay shall be between February 1 and August 15, and that Indians may take at any time scoters for food but not for sale. The season for hunting shall be further restricted to such period not exceeding three and one-half months as the High Contracting Powers may severally deem appropriate and define by law or regulation.

2. The close season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue throughout the year.

3. The close season on other migratory nongame birds shall continue throughout the year, except that Eskimos and Indians may take at any season auks,



auklets, guillemots, murre and puffins, and their eggs, for food and their skins for clothing, but the birds and eggs so taken shall not be sold or offered for sale.

## ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Powers agree that during the period of ten years next following the going into effect of this Convention there shall be a continuous close season on the following migratory game birds, to wit:—

Band-tailed pigeons, little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes, swans, curlew and all shorebirds (except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs); provided that during such ten years the close seasons on cranes, swans and curlew in the Province of British Columbia shall be made by the proper authorities of that Province within the general dates and limitations elsewhere prescribed in this Convention for the respective groups to which these birds belong.

## ARTICLE IV.

The High Contracting Powers agree that special protection shall be given the wood duck and the eider duck either (1) by a close season extending over a period of at least five years, or (2) by the establishment of refuges, or (3) by such other regulations as may be deemed appropriate.

## ARTICLE V.

The taking of nests or eggs of migratory game or insectivorous or nongame birds shall be prohibited, except for scientific or propagating purposes under such laws or regulations as the High Contracting Powers may severally deem appropriate.

## ARTICLE VI.

The High Contracting Powers agree that the shipment or export of migratory birds or their eggs from any State or Province, during the continuance of the close season in such State or Province, shall be prohibited except for scientific or propagating purposes, and the international traffic in any birds or eggs at such time captured, killed, taken, or shipped at any time contrary to the laws of the State or Province in which the same were captured, killed, taken, or shipped shall be likewise prohibited. Every package containing migratory birds or any parts thereof or any eggs of migratory birds transported, or offered for transportation from the United States into the Dominion of Canada or from the Dominion of Canada into the United States, shall have the name and address of the shipper and an accurate statement of the contents clearly marked on the outside of such package.

## ARTICLE VII.

Permits to kill any of the above-named birds which, under extraordinary conditions, may become seriously injurious to the agricultural or other interests in any particular community, may be issued by the proper authorities of the High Contracting Powers under suitable regulations prescribed therefor by them respectively, but such permits shall lapse, or may be canceled, at any time when, in the opinion of said authorities, the particular exigency has passed, and no birds killed under this article shall be shipped, sold, or offered for sale.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The High Contracting Powers agree themselves to take, or propose to their respective appropriate law-making bodies, the necessary measures for insuring the execution of the present Convention.

## ARTICLE IX.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible and the Convention shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall remain in force for fifteen years and in the event of neither of the High Contracting Powers having given notification, twelve months before the expiration of said period of fifteen years, of its intention of terminating its operation, the Convention shall continue to remain in force for one year and so on from year to year.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington this sixteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSING.

[SEAL.]

CECIL SPRING RICE.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the seventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

*Secretary of State.*



## MIGRATORY-BIRD TREATY ACT.

[Approved July 3, 1918. 40 Stat., 755.]

AN ACT To give effect to the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded at Washington, August sixteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act shall be known by the short title of the "Migratory Bird Treaty Act."

SEC. 2. That unless and except as permitted by regulations made as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time or in any manner, any migratory bird, included in the terms of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August sixteen, nineteen hundred and sixteen, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird.

SEC. 3. That subject to the provisions and in order to carry out the purposes of the convention, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, from time to time, having due regard to the zones of temperature and to the distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of migratory flight of such birds, to determine when, to what extent, if at all, and by what means, it is compatible with the terms of the convention to allow hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, or export of any such bird, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, and to adopt suitable regulations permitting and governing the same, in accordance with such determinations, which regulations shall become effective when approved by the President.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful to ship, transport, or carry, by any means whatever, from one State, Territory, or District to or through another State, Territory, or District, or to or through a foreign country, any bird, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, captured, killed, taken, shipped, transported, or carried at any time contrary to the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which it was captured, killed, or taken, or from which it was shipped, transported, or carried. It shall be unlawful to import any bird, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, captured, killed, taken, shipped, transported, or carried contrary to the laws of any Province of the Dominion of Canada in which the same was captured, killed, or taken, or from which it was shipped, transported, or carried.

SEC. 5. That any employee of the Department of Agriculture authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of this Act shall have power, without warrant, to arrest any person committing a violation of this Act in his presence or view and to take such person immediately for examination or trial before an officer or court of competent jurisdiction; shall have power to execute any warrant or other process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act; and shall have authority, with a search warrant, to search any place. The several judges of the courts established under the laws of the United States, and United States commissioners may, within their respective jurisdictions, upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, issue warrants in all such cases. All birds, or parts, nests, or eggs thereof, captured, killed, taken, shipped, transported, carried, or possessed contrary to the provisions of this Act or of any regulations made pursuant thereto shall, when found, be seized by any such employee, or by any marshal or deputy marshal, and, upon conviction of the offender or upon judgment of a court of the United States that the



same were captured, killed, taken, shipped, transported, carried, or possessed contrary to the provisions of this Act or of any regulation made pursuant thereto, shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as directed by the court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 6. That any person, association, partnership, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of said convention or of this Act, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any regulation made pursuant to this Act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$500 or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the several States and Territories from making or enforcing laws or regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of said convention or of this Act, or from making or enforcing laws or regulations which shall give further protection to migratory birds, their nests, and eggs, if such laws or regulations do not extend the open seasons for such birds beyond the dates approved by the President in accordance with section three of this Act.

SEC. 8. That until the adoption and approval, pursuant to section three of this Act, of regulations dealing with migratory birds and their nests and eggs, such migratory birds and their nests and eggs as are intended and used exclusively for scientific or propagating purposes may be taken, captured, killed, possessed, sold, purchased, shipped, and transported for such scientific or propagating purposes if and to the extent not in conflict with the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which they are taken, captured, killed, possessed, sold, or purchased, or in or from which they are shipped or transported if the packages containing the dead bodies or the nests or eggs of such birds when shipped and transported shall be marked on the outside thereof so as accurately and clearly to show the name and address of the shipper and the contents of the package.

SEC. 9. That the unexpended balances of any sums appropriated by the agricultural appropriation Acts for the fiscal years nineteen hundred and seventeen and nineteen hundred and eighteen, for enforcing the provisions of the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, relating to the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds, are hereby reappropriated and made available until expended for the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act and regulations made pursuant thereto, including the payment of such rent, and the employment of such persons and means, as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, cooperation with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, and necessary investigations connected therewith: *Provided*, That no person who is subject to the draft for service in the Army or Navy shall be exempted or excused from such service by reason of his employment under this Act.

SEC. 10. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 11. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the breeding of migratory game birds on farms and preserves and the sale of birds so bred under proper regulation for the purpose of increasing the food supply.

SEC. 13. That this Act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and approval.

**MIGRATORY-BIRD TREATY-ACT REGULATIONS.**

[As approved and promulgated by the President, July 31, 1918, and amended October 25, 1918, July 28, 1919, July 9, 1920, March 3, 1921, May 17, 1921, March 8, 1922, April 10, 1923, and June 11, 1923.]

**REGULATION 1.—DEFINITIONS OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.**

Migratory birds, included in the terms of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds, concluded August 16, 1916, are as follows:

**1. *Migratory game birds:***

- (a) Anatidae, or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.
- (b) Gruidae, or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.
- (c) Rallidae, or rails, including coot, gallinules, and sora and other rails.
- (d) Limicolae, or shorebirds, including avocets, curlews, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellowlegs.
- (e) Columbidae, or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

**2. *Migratory insectivorous birds:*** Cuckoos; flickers and other woodpeckers; nighthawks or bull-bats and whip-poor-wills; swifts; hummingbirds; flycatchers; bobolinks, meadowlarks, and orioles; grosbeaks; tanagers; martins and other swallows; waxwings; shrikes; vireos; warblers; pipits; catbirds and brown thrashers; wrens; brown creepers; nuthatches; chickadees and titmice; kinglets and gnat catchers; robins and other thrushes; and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

**3. *Other migratory nongame birds:*** Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murres, petrels, puffins, shearwaters, and terns.

[As amended July 9, 1920.]

**REGULATION 2.—DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.**

For the purposes of these regulations the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

*Secretary.*—The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

*Person.*—The plural or the singular, as the case demands, including individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations, unless the context otherwise requires.

*Take.*—The pursuit, hunting, capture, or killing of migratory birds in the manner and by the means specifically permitted.

*Open season.*—The time during which migratory birds may be taken.

*Transport.*—Shipping, transporting, carrying, exporting, receiving or delivering for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export.

**REGULATION 3.—MEANS BY WHICH MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS MAY BE TAKEN.**

The migratory game birds specified in Regulation 4 hereof may be taken during the open season with a gun only, not larger than No. 10 gauge, fired from the shoulder, except as specifically permitted by Regulations 7, 8, 9, and 10 hereof; they may be taken during the open season from the land and water, with the aid of a dog, the use of decoys, and from a blind or floating device (other than an airplane, powerboat, sailboat, any boat under sail, or any floating device towed by powerboat or sailboat).

[As amended July 28, 1919, March 3, 1921, and May 17, 1921.]

**REGULATION 4.—OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.**

For the purpose of this regulation, each period of time herein prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.



Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, black-bellied and golden plovers, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning doves may be taken each day from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open seasons prescribed therefor in this regulation, by the means and in the numbers permitted by Regulations 3 and 5 hereof, respectively, and when so taken, may be possessed any day in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season, but no such birds shall be possessed in a State, Territory, or District at a time when such State, Territory, or District prohibits the possession thereof.

*Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe.*—The open seasons for waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, gallinules, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (except Long Island), Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana, New Mexico, Utah, California, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, and Arizona the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and that portion of Texas lying east and south of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15.

*Rails (except coot and gallinules).*—The open season for sora and other rails (except coot and gallinules) shall be from September 1 to November 30, except as follows:

In Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

*Black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs.*—The open season for black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia the open season shall be from August 16 to November 30;

In the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

In Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and that por-



tion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In Utah and in that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15; and

In Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

*Woodcock*.—The open seasons for woodcock shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30; and

In Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma the open season shall be from November 1 to December 31.

*Doves*.—The open seasons for mourning doves shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, that portion of Texas lying west and north of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

In Mississippi and Louisiana the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In Georgia, Florida, and Alabama the open season shall be from October 16 to January 31;

In that portion of Texas lying east and south of the main tracks of the International and Great Northern railroad extending from Laredo to San Antonio, Austin, and Longview, and the Texas and Pacific railroad extending from Longview to Marshall and Texarkana the open season shall be from November 1 to December 31; and

In South Carolina the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

[As amended October 25, 1918, July 28, 1919, July 9, 1920, May 17, 1921, March 8, 1922, and June 11, 1923.]

#### REGULATION 5.—BAG LIMITS ON CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

A person may take in any one day during the open seasons prescribed therefor in Regulation 4 not to exceed the following numbers of migratory game birds, which numbers shall include all birds taken by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists him in taking migratory birds:

*Ducks (except wood duck and cider ducks)*.—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds.

*Geese*.—Eight in the aggregate of all kinds.

*Brant*.—Eight.

*Rails, coot, and gallinules (except sora)*.—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds.

*Sora*.—Fifty.

*Black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs*.—Fifteen in the aggregate of all kinds.

*Wilson snipe, or jacksnipe*.—Twenty-five.

*Woodcock*.—Six.

*Doves (mourning)*.—Twenty-five.

[As amended October 25, 1918, July 28, 1919, and March 3, 1921.]

**REGULATION 6.—SHIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.**

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, black-bellied and golden plovers, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning doves and parts thereof legally taken may be transported in or out of the State where taken during the respective open seasons in that State, and may be imported from Canada during the open season in the Province where taken, in any manner, but not more than the number thereof that may be taken in two days by one person under these regulations shall be transported by one person in one calendar week out of the State where taken; any such migratory game birds or parts thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit such additional time immediately succeeding such open season, not to exceed five days, necessary to deliver the same to their destination, and may be possessed in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed, and for an additional period of ten days next succeeding said open season; and any package in which migratory game birds or parts thereof are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds contained therein clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof; but no such birds shall be transported from any State, Territory, or District to or through another State, Territory, or District, or to or through a Province of the Dominion of Canada contrary to the laws of the State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada in which they were taken or from which they are transported; nor shall any such birds be transported into any State, Territory, or District from another State, Territory, or District, or from any State, Territory, or District into any Province of the Dominion of Canada at a time when such State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada prohibits the possession or transportation thereof.

[As amended October 25, 1918, and July 9, 1920.]

**REGULATION 7.—TAKING OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY NONGAME BIRDS BY ESKIMOS AND INDIANS IN ALASKA.**

In Alaska Eskimos and Indians may take for the use of themselves and their immediate families, in any manner and at any time, and possess and transport auks, auklets, guillemots, murre, and puffins and their eggs for food, and their skins for clothing.

**REGULATION 8.—PERMITS TO PROPAGATE AND SELL MIGRATORY WATERFOWL.**

1. A person may take in any manner and at any time migratory waterfowl and their eggs for propagating purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary. Waterfowl and their eggs so taken may be possessed by the permittee and may be sold and transported by him for propagating purposes to any person holding a permit issued by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

2. A person authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary may possess, buy, sell, and transport migratory waterfowl and their increase and eggs in any manner and at any time for propagating purposes; and migratory waterfowl, except the birds taken under paragraph 1 of this regulation, so possessed may be killed by him at any time, in any manner, except that they may be killed by shooting only during the open season for waterfowl in the State where



killed, and the carcasses, with heads and feet attached thereto, of the birds so killed may be sold and transported by him in any manner and at any time to any person for actual consumption, or to the keeper of a hotel, restaurant, or boarding house, retail dealer in meat or game, or a club, for sale or service to their patrons, who may possess such carcasses for actual consumption without a permit, but no migratory waterfowl killed by shooting shall be bought or sold unless each bird before attaining the age of four weeks shall have had removed from the web of one foot a portion thereof in the form of a V large enough to make a permanent well-defined mark, which shall be sufficient to identify it as a bird raised in domestication under a permit.

3. Any package in which such waterfowl or parts thereof or their eggs are transported shall have plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the name and address of the permittee, the number of his permit, the name and address of the consignee, and an accurate statement of the number and kinds of birds or eggs contained therein.

4. Applications for permits must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must contain the following information: Name and address of applicant; place where the business is to be carried on; number of acres of land used in the business and whether owned or leased by the applicant; number of each species of waterfowl in possession of applicant; names of species and number of birds or eggs of each species if permission is asked to take waterfowl or their eggs; and the particular locality where it is desired to take such waterfowl or eggs.

5. A person granted a permit under this regulation shall keep books and records which shall correctly set forth the total number of each species of waterfowl and their eggs possessed on the date of application for the permit and on the first day of each January next following; also for each calendar year during the life of the permit the total number of each species reared and killed, number of each species and their eggs sold and transported, manner in which such waterfowl and eggs were transported, name and address of each person from or to whom waterfowl and eggs were purchased or sold, together with number and species and whether sold alive or dead; and the date of each transaction. A report setting forth this information shall be annually furnished the Secretary during the month of January for the preceding calendar year.

6. A permittee shall at all reasonable hours allow any authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture to enter and inspect the premises where operations are being carried on under this regulation and to inspect the books and records of such permittee relating thereto.

7. A permit issued under this regulation shall be valid until revoked by the Secretary unless otherwise specified therein, shall not be transferable, and may be revoked by the Secretary, if the permittee violates any of the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or of the regulations thereunder. A permit duly revoked by the Secretary shall be surrendered to him by the person to whom it was issued, on demand of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture duly authorized to enforce the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

8. A person may possess and transport for his own use, without a permit, live migratory waterfowl now lawfully possessed or hereafter lawfully acquired by him, but he may not purchase or sell such waterfowl without a permit. A State or municipal game farm or city park may possess, purchase, sell, and transport live migratory waterfowl without a permit, but no such waterfowl shall be purchased from or sold to a person (other than such State or municipal game farm or city park) unless he has a permit. The feathers of wild ducks and wild geese lawfully killed and feathers of such birds seized and condemned



by Federal or State game authorities may be possessed, bought, sold, and transported, for use in making fishing flies, bed pillows, and mattresses and for similar commercial purposes, but not for millinery or ornamental purposes.

[As amended October 25, 1918, July 9, 1920, April 10, 1923, and June 11, 1923.]

**REGULATION 9.—PERMITS TO COLLECT MIGRATORY BIRDS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.**

A person may take in any manner and at any time migratory birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary, which permit shall be carried on his person when he is collecting specimens thereunder and shall be exhibited to any person requesting to see the same.

Application for a permit must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must contain the following information: Name and address of applicant, his age, and name of State, Territory, or District in which specimens are proposed to be taken and the purpose for which they are intended. Each application shall be accompanied by certificates from two well-known ornithologists that the applicant is a fit person to be intrusted with a permit.

The permit may limit the number and species of birds, birds' nests or eggs that may be collected thereunder and may authorize the holder thereof to possess, buy, sell, exchange, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds, parts thereof, and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes; or it may limit the holder to one or more of these privileges. Public museums, zoological parks and societies, and public scientific and educational institutions may possess, buy, sell, exchange, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof, and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes without a permit, but no specimens shall be taken without a permit. The plumage and skins of migratory game birds legally taken may be possessed and transported by a person without a permit.

A taxidermist when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary may possess, buy, sell, exchange, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof legally taken, or he may be limited to one or more of these privileges.

Each permit shall be valid until revoked by the Secretary unless otherwise specified therein, shall not be transferable, and shall be revocable at the discretion of the Secretary. A permit duly revoked by the Secretary shall be surrendered to him by the person to whom it was issued, on demand of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture duly authorized to enforce the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. A person holding a permit shall report annually to the Secretary on or before the 10th day of January during the life of the permit the number of skins, nests, or eggs of each species collected, bought, sold, exchanged, or transported during the preceding calendar year.

Every package in which migratory birds or their nests or eggs are transported shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the name and address of the sender, the number of the permit in every case when a permit is required, the name and address of the consignee, a statement that it contains specimens of birds, their nests, or eggs for scientific purposes, and, whenever such a package is transported or offered for transportation from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or from the United States into the Dominion of Canada, an accurate statement of the contents.

[As amended October 25, 1918, March 3, 1921, and June 11, 1923.]

**REGULATION 10.—PERMITS TO KILL MIGRATORY BIRDS INJURIOUS TO PROPERTY.**

When information is furnished the Secretary that any species of migratory bird has become, under extraordinary conditions, seriously injurious to agriculture or other interests in any particular community, an investigation will be made to determine the nature and extent of the injury, whether the birds alleged to be doing the damage should be killed, and, if so, during what times and by what means. Upon his determination an appropriate order will be made.

**REGULATION 11.—STATE LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.**

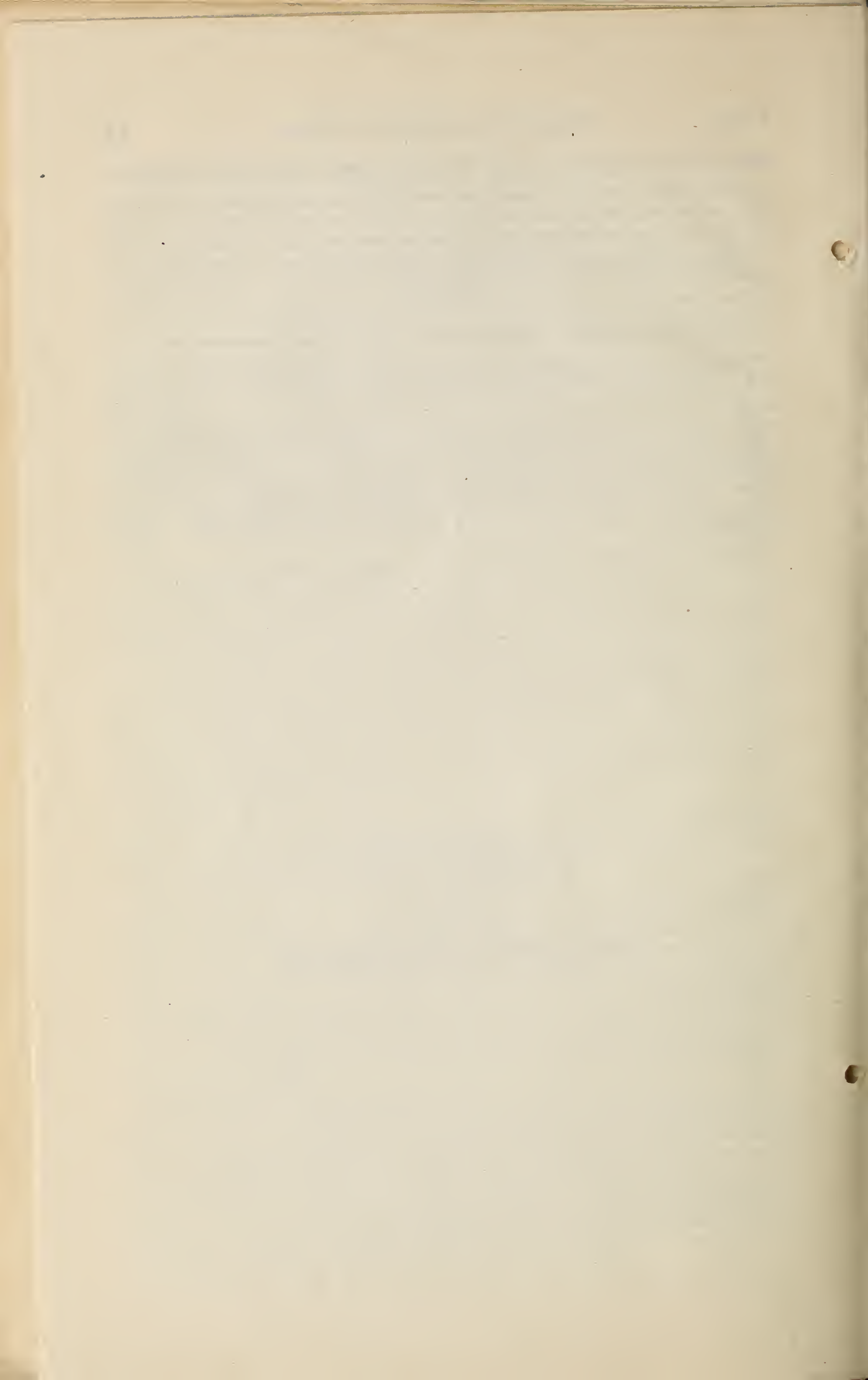
Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit the taking, possession, sale, purchase, or transportation of migratory birds, their nests, and eggs contrary to the laws and regulations of any State, Territory, or District made for the purpose of giving further protection to migratory birds, their nests, and eggs when such laws and regulations are not inconsistent with the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916, or the migratory bird treaty act and do not extend the open seasons for such birds beyond the dates prescribed by these regulations.

[Added by proclamation of October 25, 1918, as amended July 9, 1920.]

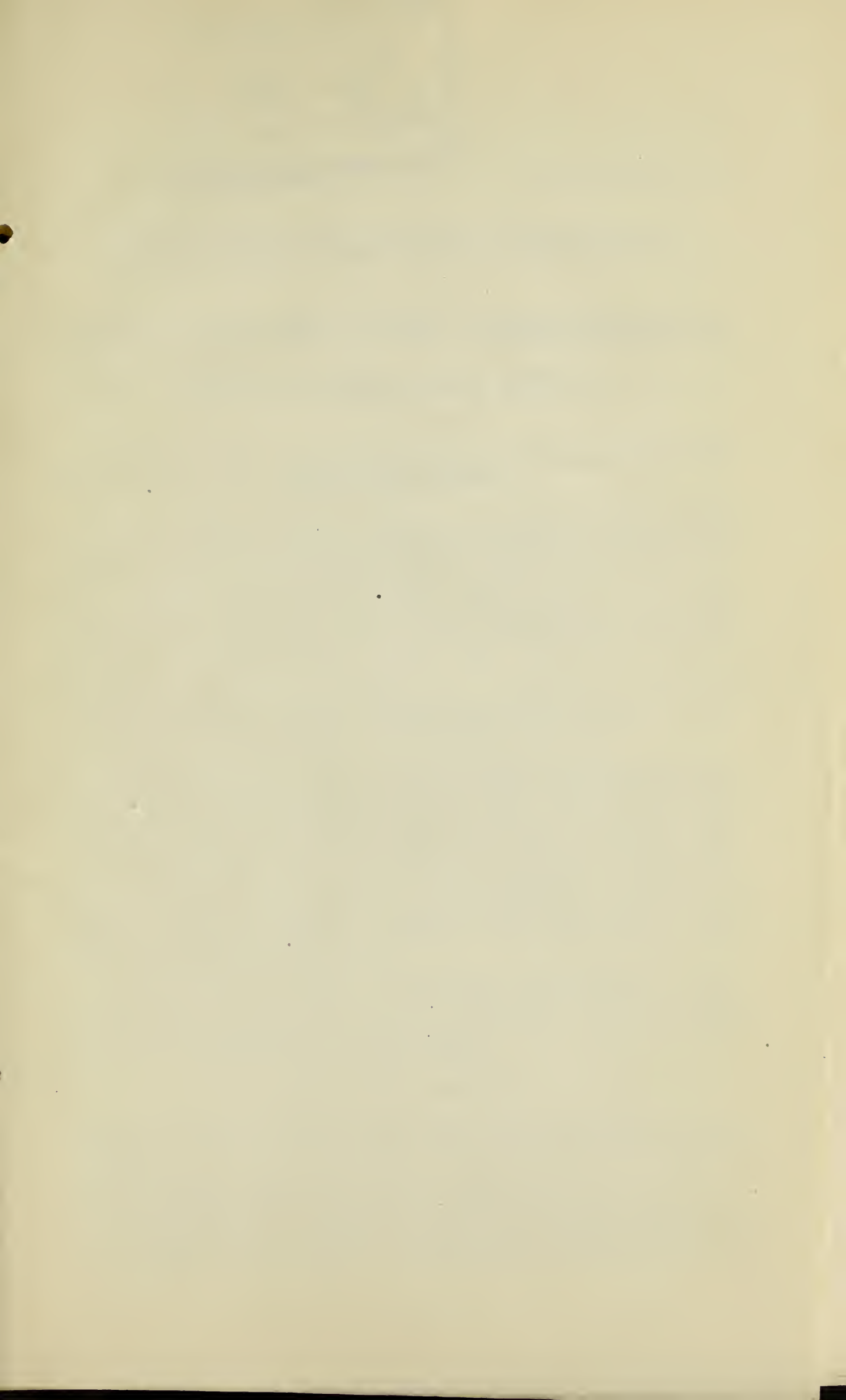
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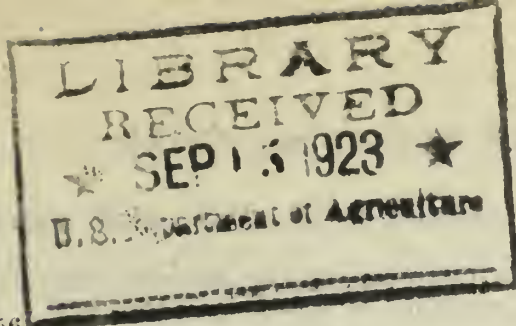












## United States Department of Agriculture.

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS IN ALASKA.

The act of May 31, 1920, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921" (41 Stat., 694, at pp. 716-717), conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture the powers and duties theretofore conferred upon the Secretary of Commerce, by law, proclamations, or Executive orders, with respect to any mink, marten, beaver, land otter, muskrat, fox, wolverene, weasel, or other land fur-bearing animal in Alaska.

Section 1956 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 173 of the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1253), and by section 4 of the act of April 21, 1910 (36 Stat., 326-327), provides that—

No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited; but the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to prevent the killing of any fur seal except as authorized by law and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture under the aforesaid acts of Congress, the following regulations effective September 1, 1923, are prescribed to govern the killing of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska:

#### REGULATION 1.—DISTRICTS.

For the purpose of enforcing this act the Territory of Alaska is hereby divided into three districts as shown in the accompanying map and described as follows:

*District 1* includes the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula and neighboring islands, and Southeastern Alaska, mainland and islands, from Yakutat Bay to Dixon Entrance.

*District 2* includes the mainland and islands from Yakutat Bay, Gulf of Alaska, Iliamna Lake, and Bristol Bay, northward to the headwaters of the



streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

*District 3* includes the region drained by the streams entering the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

#### REGULATION 2.—UNPRIME PELTS.

No land fur-bearing animal shall be killed when its pelt is unprime.

#### REGULATION 3.—BEAVER.

There is hereby established a closed season on beaver throughout the Territory until November 16, 1924.



Map of Alaska, showing fur districts.

#### REGULATION 4.—KRUZOF AND PARTOFSHIKOF ISLANDS.

The killing of any land fur-bearing animal on Kruzof and Partofshikof Islands is hereby prohibited until September 1, 1925.

#### REGULATION 5.—OPEN SEASONS.

Land fur-bearing animals may be killed in the specified districts during the following open seasons:

*District 1:* (See exceptions for the Kodiak-Afognak Islands Group.)

Muskrat, December 16 to April 30, both dates inclusive.

Marten, November 16 to March 31, both dates inclusive.

Mink, land otter, and weasel (ermine), December 16 to March 31, both dates inclusive.

Bear—black, cinnamon, and glacier—September 1 to June 30, both dates inclusive.

Fox—red, cross, and silver, and lynx—November 16 to February 15, both dates inclusive.

Blue fox—on the Aleutian Islands Reservation only—November 16 to February 15, both dates inclusive.

Wolf or wolverene, no closed season.



*Exceptions:* Kodiak-Afognak Islands Group, including Dark Island as the outermost island on the north, Marmot Island on the east, and Tugidak and Trinity Islands on the west and south—

Fox—red, cross, and silver—land otter, weasel (ermine), November 16 to February 15, both dates inclusive.

*District 2:*

Muskrat, May 1 to June 10, both dates inclusive.

Marten, mink, land otter, and weasel (ermine), November 16 to March 31, both dates inclusive.

Fox—red, cross, and silver—and lynx, November 16 to March 15, both dates inclusive.

Fox—white and blue—(north of latitude 62°, and on Bering Sea drainage south of latitude 62°, to Bristol Bay), December 1 to March 31, both dates inclusive.

Black, cinnamon, or glacier bear, wolf, or wolverene may be killed at any time.

*District 3:*

Muskrat, May 1 to June 10, both dates inclusive.

Marten, mink, land otter, and weasel (ermine), November 16 to March 31, both dates inclusive.

Fox and lynx, December 1 to March 31, both dates inclusive.

Black, cinnamon, or glacier bear, wolf, or wolverene may be killed at any time.

**REGULATION 6.—ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS AND DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES, DAMS, OR RUNWAYS OF BEAVER.**

The killing of any of the following land fur-bearing animals, viz: White fox, blue fox, red fox, cross fox, black or silver fox, mink, marten (American sable), land otter, weasel (ermine), muskrat, and beaver, by the use of a jack or pit lamp or any other artificial light, and the destruction of the houses, dams, or runways of beaver by the use of dynamite or other explosives, or in any other manner, is prohibited at all times.

**REGULATION 7.—TRAPS.**

The killing of any land fur-bearing animal at any time by means of the trap or device known as the "klips," or by means of any steel bear trap or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 8 inches, is prohibited.

**REGULATION 8.—DOGS.**

The use of dogs for pursuing and killing any land fur-bearing animal, except bear, for which a close season is prescribed for any period, is prohibited.

**REGULATION 9.—POISON.**

The killing of any land fur-bearing animal by means of strychnine or any other poison is prohibited at all times.

**REGULATION 10.—SEIZURE OF SKINS.**

All skins of land fur-bearing animals killed in violation of these regulations found in the possession of any person in Alaska shall be seized by wardens and other officers designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, or other officers authorized by law, and such wardens and other officers shall hold such skins for such disposition as shall be ordered by the court having jurisdiction of a suit for condemnation and forfeiture thereof.

**REGULATION 11.—SHIPMENTS OF FURS TO BE REPORTED.**

Shipments of furs consigned to points outside of Alaska, which may be made at any time, shall be reported to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, on appropriate blanks which will be supplied for that purpose.

On and after September 1, 1923, all regulations for the protection of land fur-bearing animals in Alaska made and published by the

Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Alaska fur law prior to the regulations hereby made and published shall be and are hereby revoked.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the United States Department of Agriculture to be affixed, in the City of Washington, this 22d day of August, 1923.

[SEAL.]

HENRY C. WALLACE,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

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NOTE.—The Criminal Code of Alaska (Title 1, Chap. 13, sec. 186), provides that all persons concerned in the commission of a crime, whether they directly commit the act constituting the crime or aid and abet in its commission, though not present, are principals, and are to be tried and punished as such. By this section any person knowingly selling poison for the purpose of killing land fur-bearing animals is a participator in the crime and is likewise punishable. \* \* \* The Criminal Code of Alaska, section 2043, provides that if any person shall sell or deliver any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or other poison, without having the word "poison" and the true name thereof in English written or printed upon a label attached to the vial, box, or parcel containing the same, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

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#### Penalties for Unlawful Shipment and Transportation.

(Criminal Code—Act of March 4, 1909. 35 Stat., 1137.)

SEC. 242. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver to any common carrier for transportation, or for any common carrier to transport from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, to any other State, Territory, or District thereof, any foreign animals or birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed, or from which they were shipped: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are captured or killed: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowls. \* \* \*

SEC. 244. For each evasion or violation of any provision of the three last sections preceding the shipper shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars; the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars.

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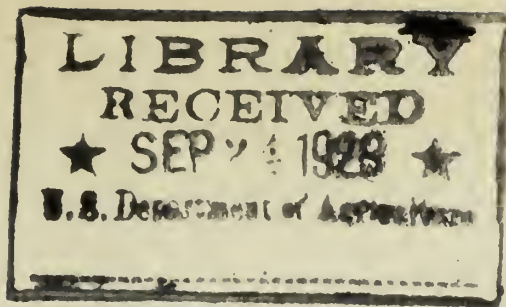
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S. R. A.—B. S. 57.

Issued September, 1923.

## United States Department of Agriculture.

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### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

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#### HUNTING MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS ON COLD SPRINGS RESERVATION, OREG.

##### ORDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 2, 1923.*

Until further order, subject to the provisions of the migratory-bird treaty act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755), and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, and subject to the provisions of the laws of the State of Oregon, migratory waterfowl may be hunted on lands of the United States within the exterior boundary of that portion of the Cold Springs Reservation in the State of Oregon (set apart and reserved as breeding grounds for native birds by Executive Order No. 1032, dated February 25, 1909) described as the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 12, in township 4 north, range 29 east, Willamette meridian: *Provided, however,* That such hunting shall be done only with shot-guns not exceeding No. 10 gauge; and that the use of rifles or other firearms shooting ball cartridges anywhere within this reservation is prohibited.

C. W. PUGSLEY,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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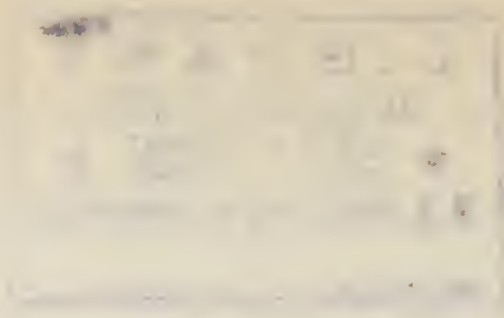
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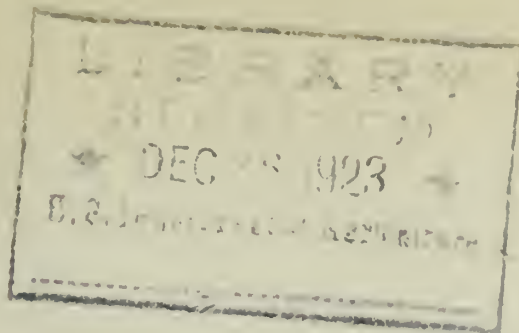
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S. R. A.—B. S. 58.

Issued December 14, 1923.

## United States Department of Agriculture.

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### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

#### BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

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#### USE OF HEADLIGHTS ON BIG LAKE RESERVATION, ARKANSAS, PROHIBITED.

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##### ORDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 16, 1923.*

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 84 of the act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1088), entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," and otherwise, the following rule and regulation to prevent unnecessary disturbance of the birds on Big Lake Reservation, Ark., is hereby adopted, effective December 1, 1923:

No gas, oil, electric, or other headlight shall be used on Big Lake Reservation in the State of Arkansas.

HOWARD M. GORE,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

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NOTE.—Violations of this regulation are punishable under section 84 of the Penal Code of the United States by fine of \$500, or by imprisonment for six months, or both.

73068—23



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

TO THE EDITOR:  
I am writing to you to inform you of the results of my research on the properties of the new material which I have discovered. The material has been found to have a number of unique properties which make it a very promising candidate for use in a number of different applications. I am currently working on a number of projects which are designed to further investigate the properties of this material and to develop new applications for it. I am confident that the results of my research will be of great value to the scientific community and to the general public.

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